

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1774.

THE

[NUMBER 1627.]

# NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773.

Flour 21 1/2 per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of 12 lb. to weigh

1 lb. 7 1/2 oz. for 6 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 2 1/2

Flour 21 1/2

Brown Bread 18 1/2

West-India Rum 3 1/2

New-England do. 3 1/2

Muscovado Sugar 3 1/2

Single refined ditto 3 1/2

Molasses 2 1/2

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and

Setting, all Thursday next.

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shall be distinguished by cap numbers, and having

his name on them. That they shall be under

the direction of a deputy, and attend to all at

first.

7. He promises to employ such as have heretofore

been engaged in this business, if they desire it.

8. The payment for cleaning each chimney shall

be no more than the customary price of one shilling,

paid at the time, to the deputy.

9. In consideration of the great trouble and expense

which must attend the establishment of so useful

a regulation, the subscriber intends to subsidize

the inhabitants to an engagement, not to

employ any other, than the persons who may be

long to the intended office, in cleaning their chim-

neys, so long as what is above proposed, engaged

and promised, shall be punctually observed by

himself and servants.

10. A copy of these articles shall, on the first day

of entry on the business, be delivered to each

subscriber, signed by the undertaker, to furnish

the means of forcing a compliance with what is

engaged. It is also expected, that the subscribers

will pay for the appointed chimneys, which will

be only those daily frequented on the house, dur-

ing the time above-mentioned, though they em-

ploy other, than the office boys, to do the business,

which it appears they will not attend at the street

any time, owing to the

11. That the hours for cleaning the chimneys

shall be from four to eight in the morning, and

from five to eight in the evening.

12. That each subscriber, after each notice, shall

be at liberty to withdraw his name from the

office, and not be bound to attend at the street

any time, owing to the

Any gentlemen sending their names and number

of chimneys that are daily used, to the subscriber

at his house in Dutch Church street, near Mr. Leley's,

perkins-maker, shall have their names and places

of abode inserted in the subscription book.

The undertaker hopes the utility of this regula-

tion will be very evident to the public, and he

begs to assure them, if they be pleased to favour it,

it shall be carried into execution with all punctuality

on the part of

The public's most humble servant,

HERMANN EEDTZWITZ.

Just now arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL'S

Newly improved, great

STOMACHICK TINCTURE.

THIS is a very excellent medicine for all

weak stomachs; it gives a good heal-

thy appetite and a sound digestion; and as

the most diseases have certainly their origin

in a weak stomach, so by the use of this

Tincture they may be prevented.

ALSO, a new quantity of

DOCTOR HILL'S AMERICAN BALSAM.

Of which the goodness is now so well known

in America, as being an infallible and the

most innocent, pure, and effectual medicine

for any disorders in the breast, short breath,

cold, cough, swimming in the head, and

for children in the whooping cough, and in

most other disorders. By the proper use of

this Balsam for a reasonable time, many have

also received great benefit and relief, and

some are effectually cured of the most pain-

ful Rheumatism, colic, gravel, and in con-

sumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, print-

ed in London, are wrapt about each bottle:

The price therein mentioned is meant for

selling money; but, for the benefit of the poor

it is allowed to be sold in New-York for 4s.

10d. a bottle, and by the dozen, 4s. 4d. a

terms, that the poor may be able to purchase

them, and those who live at a distance from

a Doctor may find relief, those who are not

able to purchase, may be in distress, shall

have them gratis. The author can with

great satisfaction acquaint the public, that

these medicines have had great success in

Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania

provinces, which will appear by the cer-

tificates of cures given with the directions;

those who make use of these medicines may

depend upon their being safe, and by the

blessing of God, will answer the end; for

which they are prescribed.

I. A Syrup and Powder, which cures the

bloody flux, and all sorts of purgings; the

syrup gives immediate ease in the most

violent dysentery, and is a most excellent

remedy for children, and makes them

healthy; and gives immediate ease in the

hysteric cholera.

II. Royal Balsam; this cures all kinds of

wounds and bruises, either inward or out-

ward, and helps pains in the back from cold;

weakness, or being over-exerted; it cures

corns on the feet, and eases them when pain-

ful; and helps pains in the breast or side,

from pleuritic disorders.

III. Syrup of Balsam; this helps consump-

tive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs

coming from cold; it relieves the whooping

cough in children, and takes away those

pains in the breast and side which are caused

by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

VI. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture;

this strengthens the stomach, helps the di-

gestion, expels wind from the stomach and

bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops

vomiting, cures dizziness of the head; kills

worms in children; helps the loquacity, gives a

firming breath, is good against colic, and

Stomachick, and the Bitter Tincture.

VII. Syrup of Marsh-Mallows; this cures all

scourges, the cholera, or green sickness in

virgins, hysteria and hypochondria, diffi-

culty, pleuritic and paripneustic, weak-

ness and looseness of spirits, all slow and

lingering fevers and nervous disorders; it helps

brains and bruises, fever and ague, &c.

Hand-bills of their particular virtues, and

directions how to use them, with certificates

of cures will be given with them gratis.

WANTED

AS AN

APPRENTICE, at the Universal Store,

A LAD, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, who

can read and write well, is already capable of

immediate service, and can find himself every

Thing but Vicious and Lolling.

His wages, as a SERVANT.

A Lad about the same Age, who will be

provided for, if he is willing to act on the Terms which

will be proposed to him: Both these Lads must

have good Characters and creditable Families, who

will give security for their respective faithful Per-

formance of Articles. Inquire of Gerardus

Duyckinck.

24 1/2

LONDON, November 23.

IN the course of last week it was actu-

ally whispered in many places in the city,

that the King of Prussia had been se-

cretely tempering with the Bolognians, but

with what success his not yet transpired.

Certain it is, he leaves no Room returned

to distrust and perplex England, in which

it is feared he will prove too successful, if

gages as assist the former against the Turks

with an army of 80,000 men.

Dec. 2. It is said that the young Che-

valier has been lately seen at Versailles,

which occasions much speculation among

the Parisian politicians.

We have just received intelligence from

Madrid, that orders have been given to fit

out sixteen ships of the line, and that the

land forces are to be considerably augmented;

all from which circumstance it is con-

jectured his Catholic Majesty will certainly op-

pose the Russian.

Orders are given for raising another bat-

talion to be added to the royal regiment of

artillery, on account of the numbers of men

that are wanted for foreign service.

Dec. 3. The Russel, Augusta, Invinc-

ible, and Roebuck men of war at Portsmouth,

are being for the Mediterranean with all

expedition.

Dec. 4. We hear the frequent emigra-

tions from these kingdoms have incited go-

vernment to take some steps in order

to put a stop to such proceedings, the ensuing

sessions of parliament.

They write from Paris, that there will be

no more nuns received into any of the con-

vents of France. As fast as they die off,

their vacancies will be supplied from others

that are most full, and the French King

will then lay his hands upon the several mo-

nasteries, and appropriate them to his own

use.

The senate of Venice has resolved to aug-

ment its navy very considerably, and for this

purpose all the dock yards are fully employ-

ed, and work even on holidays, in order to

have a strong fleet ready in the spring.

They write from France that the French

King intends to send three ships under the

command of Mont. Boscawille to make

discoveries to the N. W. of North America,

and to endeavour to determine whether

there is a passage by Hudson's Bay or not;

to explore all the coasts to the northward of

Cape Blanco, and to gain a proper naviga-

ble knowledge of the seas between China and

the N. W. coast of America.

This day at the final close of the poll at

Quidhall, for representatives in parliament

for this city the numbers stood as follows:

For the Lord Mayor, 2695; for John Ro-

berts, Esq. 2481. Majority for the Lord

Mayor 214.

Wednesday General Ke



To-day afternoon arrived, in 6 weeks and 5 days, from Falmouth, the Mercury Packet Boat, Captain Dillon, by whom we have the following advices:

#### L O N D O N.

Dec. 25. A compact, it is currently reported, has been entered into by the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, that will astonish all Europe. One of the objects of this treaty is, the partition of the greatest part of Rometia, between two of the contracting parties, with a suitable equivalent to the other, nearer home.

The last accounts from Portugal inform us, that Mr. Walpole is indefatigable in his attempts to bring back the British trade to its former footing, and has at length made impressions on the Minister which none of his predecessors in office have been able to effect for some years.

A letter from Paris says, "The Parliament assembled on the 11th of this month, and protested against every thing which was done at the Bed of Justice held the 30th ult. and then immediately broke up."

A certain formidable northern potentate, it is reported, is in a very declining state. Should his illness end in dissolution, it will cause a very great alteration in the views and conduct of some of the great powers of Europe.

Dec. 28. About the beginning of this month a large ship from Leghorn to America, put into Galway in Ireland to refit; there were near 200 Corsicans on board, some of them persons of high rank in their own country.

January 1, 1774. Lord Camden, who is an honour to his country, as well as profession, is waiting only, as we are from good authority informed, the approbation of his worthy friend for his re-acceptance of the Seals, which have been more than once offered to him since the last long vacation.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated November 19.

"We are in the greatest danger here of a general insurrection, from the repeated and confirmed advices of the successes of the Russians against the Grand Vizir's army. The Janissaries have assembled before the door of the Divan, and have insisted on the recalling and punishing the Grand Vizir; to whose neglect every loss is laid. The Grand Signior, and all the members of the Divan, are friends to the Vizir; but it will be dangerous to attempt saving his life."

A letter from Vienna, dated Dec. 9, says, "The Russians have had remarkable success, the end of this campaign, in all places: not one fortress is left the Turks, either in Moldavia or Walachia, and both sides of the Danube are occupied by the Russians, who have fortresses erected along each bank; so that there is a clear passage for a large army to march over at any time into Bulgaria."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated November 17.

"The 12th of this month a Tartar arrived from the Grand Vizir's army, who was only charged with a verbal account, that a corps of our troops, commanded by Apri Pacha and Chaous Pachi, amounting to about 40,000 men, who were going to attack the Russians in their retrenchments at Bazargick, in order to dislodge them from thence, and force them to repair the Danube, and by that means to prevent their taking up their winter quarters on this side of that river, had the misfortune not only to see their intentions entirely defeated, but were mostly cut to pieces by the Russians, who made 10,000 of them prisoners."

"This Courier adds, that two Turkish Commanders were among the slain, and that those who escaped the enemy's sword fled to the Grand Vizir, and threatened openly to revolt against him, if he did not immediately march in person against the Russians, and redeem their captive comrades; that the Grand Vizir, fearing that they should keep their promise, had marched at the head of his whole army to attack the enemy, who, notwithstanding the inferiority of their numbers, after a bloody battle, entirely defeated the Ottoman army; that the Grand Vizir was said to be dangerously wounded; and that the enemy after the victory, marched against Varna, most of the inhabitants of which place, fearing they should be pillaged by the Cossacks, had fled with the most valuable part of their effects."

"These disagreeable accounts have been confirmed by other expresses which arrived the 13th and 14th instant, and have thrown the Grand Signior and Divan into the greatest consternation."

"The Divan assembled immediately on the arrival of these accounts, and orders were sent for the same number of troops to march to the army as have either been made prisoners, or killed in the late actions, that the utmost may be tried to prevent the Russians from taking Varna."

"At an assembly of the Chiefs of the Janissaries, it was resolved that 60,000 men were to be raised immediately, to whom the Grand Signior has granted a pay of 13 aspres per diem."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Dec. 13. "We have just now received a full and authentic confirmation of the great and important victory gained by the Russian army

on the other side the Danube, over the army of the Grand Vizir on the 16th ult. The whole Turkish grand army being defeated, the Russians made themselves masters of all the Turkish artillery, baggage, and military chest, to an immense value. The Grand Vizir was missing, and it was reported, and generally believed (when the courier who brought the intelligence from the army came away) that he is among the number of the dead. The Russians were still in pursuit of the enemy; and the rest of the Russian army who were yet on this side of the Danube, have received orders to pass the river, and to give the last blow to the enemy. The garrison at Silistria are at present left to themselves, without the least hope of receiving succour from the Turkish army; nor are the fugitive Turks able to fly into that fortress, as all the passes are cut off by the Turks, which give the Russians great hopes of being masters of that important fortress very soon, which will open the passage to Adrianople; so that there is the greatest reason to hope, that the present winter campaign will finish the struggle, before the Turks are able to compose themselves; and in all probability, the Porte will be obliged to comply with the terms of peace proposed by Russia in the late congress, before the expiration of another month, unless some Christian powers (as is expected) should throw off the mask, and publicly declare themselves for the Porte; against which event not less than half a million of Austrian and Prussian troops are in readiness."

Yesterday about six o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the Tower, which burnt with great fury for several hours before it was extinguished. A gentleman, endeavouring to avoid the flames, jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window, and was killed on the spot; another also did the like, and broke both her legs, and was otherwise so much bruised that it is thought she cannot recover. The damage done is very considerable.

Eighteen Irish Lords (including nine Bishops) have signed a protest against the bill for permitting the papists of Ireland to lend money on mortgages.

In the House of Commons of Ireland on Dec. 24, the three money bills, and the bill for repealing the act against the northern rioters, were all read a third time, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

The stamp act, and annuity bills received a first reading, and a committee was appointed to compare them with the heads which went over.

In the said House, on Dec. 25, a message was received from the Lords, that their Lordships had agreed to the four above-mentioned bills, without any amendment.

The question was then put and carried, to commit the bill for borrowing 265,000l. on life annuities, on Monday. The stamp act received a second reading, and was ordered to be committed on Monday.

We learn from Vienna, that a general congress of the Princes of the Imperial Empire is to be held there next spring.

There is advice from Paris, that a difference hath arisen between Count de Guignes, and the French Minister, the Duke de Anguillon; in consequence of which the Count de Guignes is committed close prisoner to the Bastille. The conjectures of the Parisians are various; but further particulars relative to this singular incident have not yet transpired.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 31.

"The last letters from Warsaw confirm more and more the defeat of the Grand Vizir; and say that there were found in the baggage belonging to that Chief 2,500,000 piasters."

"One Minister at the Court of Petersburg, in his last dispatches to the States General, informed them that the Court of Great Britain has lately concluded a treaty of commerce with Russia, which is said to be greatly to the advantage of the English."

"Mr. de Beckenrode, Ambassador from the Republic, at the Court of Versailles, in his last letters mentions, that the French are certainly going to make a very considerable addition to their forces both by sea and land; and seem not to be inclined to remain indifferent with respect to the affairs in the north."

Jan. 2. It is publicly talked at the west end of the town, that the addition of two hundred thousand pounds per ann. to a great Pensionage will be moved for very early in the next session of Parliament.

A correspondent assures us, that if, for the last ten years, we had taken no greater interest than we now do, nor paid any unnecessary pension, instead of encroaching on the Sinking Fund, we might have added upwards of 500,000l. to it yearly, without laying any tax on the public."

Notwithstanding the new intended regulations for the servants of the East India Company, it cannot be rationally expected that order, justice, and good government will ever be effectually established in the Bengal provinces; if the past inhuman enormities be not fully expiated, and properly punished."

We are assured a popular Convention intends to lay the proceedings of a certain

Company trading to North-America before the House of Commons at the meeting of Parliament. These worthy gentlemen have hitherto conducted all their affairs with such impenetrable secrecy, that it is hardly possible to know at what rate they exchange their goods for those of the natives, a most solemn oath being imposed upon their servants, to prevent them from discovering any of their transactions, and strangers and travellers, upon whom they cannot impose such an oath, are excluded by the most brutal inhospitality from making any remarks upon their selfish and unbecomable traffic."

The Diligence schooner, Lieut. Knight, from Boston, is arrived at Portsmouth.

Jan. 3. No tidings of the appointment of an ambassador from the Court of Spain is yet arrived at St. James's, which, it is said, has been the cause of many consultations among the ministry.

Unless the expenditure of that immense revenue the Civil List be subjected to a parliamentary enquiry, and a reformation begun concerning those unhallowed alms of the Court pensions, the sinking fund will be farther and farther made subservient to the work's ends, which was wisely established to answer the wish of national purposes."

An invasion being continually expected by the Turks from the side of Persia, the Porte is making the necessary preparations to repel any attacks which may be made from that quarter."

Notwithstanding the Chan's miscarriage in the Crimea, yet it is said a fresh opposition is concerning among the Tartars, which will fill out our work for the Russians."

Jan. 11. It is said, that the French King is in a state of mind very little removed from idiosyncrasy or insensibility, so much, that neither the charms of his favourite's conversation, nor the pleasures of the chase, are capable of rousing him. This, it is said, has caused several cabals, and given birth to a spirit of intrigue extremely alarming to the mistress and the minister."

The deficiency in the last year's revenues of the sinking fund amount to 700,000l. including the sum paid by the East India Company."

We are informed that the distemper among the cattle in Flanders will be honoured by a very particular notice in a certain speech."

The Honourable Mr. Fox's fine seat at Winterflow, near Salisbury, was, on Saturday morning last, entirely burnt down, with all the furniture, &c. by accident."

A certain Baronet, who has had the almost absolute direction of a great trading Company for many years, and who, by his power and interest, made many Nabobs in his time, since the embarrassment of his affairs, applied only for a secondary place in Bengal for himself, and was peremptorily refused."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Jan. 6.

"Yesterday Count Potouki, the Russian Ambassador, came here from London, and immediately went on board the several Russian men of war, when he was saluted, and returned on board Admiral Greg's ship, where he dined; and this day he went on board the Barfleur, Sir Peter Parker, where he was saluted on going on board and coming ashore."

"We hear the Russian transports are immediately ordered to sail to the Mediterranean, before the men of war, to supply the ships now there with provisions and stores."

"The ships in the harbour are ordered to Spithead with all expedition."

The means of obtaining the letters of Governor Hutchinson, Mr. Oliver, &c. which were sent back to Boston, occasioned various conjectures and reports, which brought on a duel on the 11th of December, between John Temple and William Whately, Esq; which, happen'd to be attended with no fatal consequences; but produced the following publication."

#### TO THE EDITOR.

FINDING that two gentlemen have been unfortunately engaged in a duel, about a transaction and its circumstances of which both of them are totally ignorant and innocent, I think it incumbent on me to declare (for the prevention of farther mischief, as far as such a declaration may contribute to prevent it) that I alone am the person who obtained and transmitted to Boston the letters in question. Mr. W. could not communicate them, because they were never in his possession; and, for the same reason, they could not be taken from him by Mr. T. They were not of the nature of "private letters between friends;" they were written by public officers to persons in public stations, on public affairs, and intended to procure public measures; they were therefore handed to other public persons who might be influenced by them to produce those measures: their tendency was to incite the Mother Country against the Colonies, and by the Agents recommended, to widen the breach, which they effected. The chief reason with respect to privacy, was, to keep their contents from the Colon Agents, who the writers apprehended might return them, or copies of them, to America. That apprehension was, in some, well founded. I have lately published, in this and other papers, from Governor Hutchinson, Mr. Oliver, &c.

founded; for the first Agent who laid his hands on them, thought it his duty to transmit them to his constituents."

B. FRANKLIN, Agent for the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay. Craven Street, Dec. 25.

[London General Evening Post, Dec. 28.]

#### NEW-YORK, March 10.

Yesterday Morning about 4 o'clock died Captain Thomas Sowers, principal Engineer in his Majesty's Service, in this Place. We hear his Disorder was supposed to be of the Epileptic Kind."

On the 3d Instant died at Boston, the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of that Province, one of the Writers of the famous Letters lately published."

We hear from England, of the Death of Mr. Lawrence Reade, late of this City, Merchant, Partner with Mr. Yates."

[The Arrival of the Packet, again obliges us to leave out many important Articles of American Intelligence—but the shortness of the Time—being hardly sufficient to look over our English Papers, would not admit of our selecting all the material Articles they contain. The Proceedings of the North Carolina, and Boston Assemblies, &c. we are obliged to defer.]

[Some of the Resolutions and Proceedings at Boston, against the East India Company's Tea, also the account of exhibiting and burning the Fifty in New-York, are published in the London Papers.]

ARRIVALS AT	DEPARTURES
Gravesend, Richard Penn, All, from	December 2, Diana, Miller,
Bristol, Elizabeth and Anne, Falconer,	Dover, Grovenor, Brown,
Betty, Hood,	Dec. 15, Rosamond, Miller,
Anne, Fortuac,	Gravesend, Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence,
	Dec. 31, America, Harvey,
	January 1, Grace, Chambers,
	London, London, Chambers,

#### CHARLES-TOWN (S. Carolina) Feb. 14.

The apprehensions of a general Indian war, both in this province and in Georgia, have entirely subsided since our last; for according to the latest accounts, said to be received from Alexander Cameron, Esq; Deputy Superintendent to the Cherokees, then at Ninety-Six, that gentleman had very lately received such friendly talks from the headmen of that nation, as, we hear, left no room to suspect a confederacy between them and the Creek nation, to attack the English settlements in either province, within the proper limits: Mr. Cameron had, however, very prudently and humanely recommended to the inhabitants of those parts which would be most exposed to incursions by Indians, to build stockade forts for their defence and protection, while he goes into the nation. On the other hand, the headmen of the Creek nation, are said to have denied any knowledge of, or concern in the murders committed within these two months, on the lands newly ceded in Georgia; they positively disown its being a national affair.—Fourteen rash young fellows, a kind of outcasts from the nation, of the Coweta and Cusih towns, settled at a place called the Standing Peach Tree, together with the three as mad Cherokees, appear to be the only persons concerned in the murder of White and Sherroll; the former of whom it is believed did kill the Indian, pursuing him as a horse thief: This is confirmed by certain information, that none of the traders in the Creek nation have been killed, notwithstanding many reports to the contrary. The same and no other or greater, are said to be the party that, within a mile of Sherroll's house, on the 23d inst, attacked and put to flight the detachment of 32 Georgia militia and rangers, who were sent from Augusta to protect the survivors of Sherroll's family, when Lieut. Grant was killed; and it is very probable they attacked that detachment in revenge for the deaths of two of their party who fell in the attempt upon Sherroll's stockade fort, on the 14th."

We have no doubt of the death of Lieut. Grant. There are two accounts of the circumstances attending that unfortunate Gentleman's falling into the hands of the barbarians, and equally shocking. Both which we shall lay before our readers, but cannot pretend to vouch the truth of either. One says that he was killed at the first onset; that he was only stunned, fell from his horse, and supported himself by the mane; that the Indians seeing him deserted, returned, seized and bound him to a tree, then retired to some distance, and shot 30 arrows into his body; after which they cut off his genitals, struck a tomahawk into his head, another into his fundament, and burnt his body.—The other says, "his body was found tied to a tree, a gun-barrel, supposed to have been red-hot, was thrust into, and left sticking in his body; his scalp and ears taken off, a painted hatchet left sticking in his scalp, twelve arrows in his breast, and a painted war club left upon his body."

Captain Gooden, who commanded the party which detached to which Mr. Grant belonged, narrowly escaped sharing the same fate, by repulsing his unwarlike to rally the fugitives, all his men deserted by all to fix."

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January 24.

Thursday last, being the day to which the general meeting of the inhabitants had been adjourned, in order to obtain from the Representatives, then expected to have sat in General Assembly, the sense of the people throughout the province, what resolutions, &c. would be most proper to be generally entered into, at the present crisis; and the assembling of the Representatives having been prevented, by a prorogation to the 1st day of March next, it was thought proper, after the following resolutions had been passed, further to adjourn the said general meeting, to Thursday the 3d of March next, being two days after the time to which the General Assembly now stands prorogued.

I. "That the business of the next intended general meeting may be conducted and completed with the greater regularity, ease, and dispatch, to more general satisfaction, and so as best to answer the important ends proposed, as well as be final and conclusive; Resolved that a large committee be nominated [which was accordingly done, consisting of 45 of the principal Gentlemen of the colony] to plan, digest, and recommend to the serious consideration of the said intended general meeting, every measure, which to them shall appear absolutely necessary, and most likely to succeed, to assert, preserve, and secure, the natural and constitutional rights and privileges of British American Freemen, against arbitrary and illegal encroachments; and to prevent the operation of that act of the British Parliament which imposes a duty on tea imported into the colonies from Great Britain, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in the said colonies, without the consent of their Representatives, and which duty has been declared to be retained as a test of the said Parliament's supremacy over the said colonies in all cases whatsoever."

II. "Resolved, that if any of the Gentlemen named of the said committee, should not find it convenient, or decline, to serve, then the majority of those that do meet, shall nominate others in their stead. That any fifteen of them assembled together, be a sufficient number to proceed upon the business recommended: That they do meet on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, and as often after as they shall think proper; that no time may be lost to accomplish the ends for which they are nominated: That, upon any emergency which may happen, they do, by the most speedy means call the inhabitants of this town together, at any time before, and notwithstanding, the adjournment to the 3d of March next. And that they do make their report on the said day of the adjournment, or sooner, if they shall see fit."

III. "Resolved, that the form of the following agreement,

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of this province, now desirous to obtain, upon the principles of constitutional right and justice, the repeal of an act of the Parliament of Great Britain (wherein we are not represented) passed in 1767, imposing a duty on teas imported from thence, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America: DO hereby solemnly promise and agree, each for him or herself, that we will not import, buy, sell, or use, but every way discountenance the importing, buying, selling, and using any tea, from the day of the date hereof, and during the continuance of the said act: That we will every way in our power discountenance the importing, buying, selling, or using, of every other article whatsoever, that now is, or hereafter may be, charged with like duties, until every such duty be repealed; and that we will not purchase any goods whatever, of any person or persons whatsoever, that shall hereafter import, buy, sell, or use, any tea or other dutiable articles as aforesaid. And this we do of mere necessity, and from a conviction that the submitting to the payment of such duties will be a tacit acknowledgment of a power which the Parliament have assumed and exercised, to tax against our consent, and which we now intend to have under our excellent constitution."

Which was proposed at the general meeting on the 19th of December last, be particularly recommended to the consideration of the said Committee, to be altered or amended by them, as they shall think proper: And that another particular object of their attention be, the most effectual way, to prevent undue advantages being taken of the self-denial of those gentlemen, who have subscribed an agreement not to import any tea that will pay the duty objected to."

IV. "Resolved, as it is apprehended, in case there should be any attempt to remove the East India Company's tea from the King's warehouse where it now lies, unless to be carried immediately on ship board, to be returned to the proprietors in England—or any person should impudently, contrary to the sense of the body of the people, let any house, store, cellar, or vessel to hire, for the reception of the said tea, if it should be proposed to be removed—or the said tea, or any part thereof, should be offered or exposed for sale, before the present duty thereon be repealed—that the public duty thereon be endangered: That in either of these cases, the Committee now appointed, have it especially recommended to them, to be

diligently watchful, and use every means in their power, for the most effectual opposing all the inhabitants of this town, for preserving the public peace, and to prevent, if possible, any rash or unwarrantable proceedings, which might draw reflections on the people indiscriminately, should such removal, sale, &c. be attempted.

BOSTON, February 21.

We hear from Martha's Vineyard, that on the 21st instant, the Ship *Isabella*, Benjamin Fleming, Master, from Newcastle on Tyne, put in there in distress: She sailed from England the 7th of October last; and from the 9th of January, when their stock of water was exhausted, they were obliged to subsist on such small matter as they could distill in the ship's Kettle from sea water—and for a long time before, they had a very short allowance, by reason of which the crew had become so exceedingly sick and weakly, that they were unable to work the ship, and must inevitably have perished, had they not met with Captain Cutting Lunt, in the Sloop *Edmund*, from Newbury Port in Grenada, on Friday the 11th instant; in lat 39, 10, long 63, who with great humanity and tenderness supplied them with water, &c. by which means they were preserved. Capt. Lunt and his people were all well.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

By Captain Henderson, from Cadix, we are informed, that they had a hard gale of wind on that coast about the 22d of December last, in which a ship, from the gulph of St. Lawrence for Cadix, with a load of fish, was drove ashore near St. Lucas, and the vessel and cargo lost, but the people saved;—a brig, *Rodgers*, master, belonging to New York, bound from Gibraltar for Cadix, in ballast, was also drove ashore, about six miles S. E. of Cadix; the people saved, but the vessel lost. Capt. Henderson further informs, that Capt. Tatum, in a Bermudian brig, the ship *Albany*, Capt. Bunyan, and Capt. Southgate, in a new ship, all belonging to New York, arrived there from Quebec, and sailed the 24th of December, for Barcelona; and the Captains Waldron and Smith, in sloops, were arrived there from New York, as also Capt. Cunningham, in a brig from North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix.

"By a Letter from Tortola we are informed that his Excellency Sir Ralph Payne was arrived there, on his way to Crab Island, accompanied by the principal Gentlemen of Antigua and St. Kitts, under convey of four ships of War and a Tender; the latter was immediately dispatched to the City of St. Juan de Porto Rico, to inform the Spanish Governor, that his Excellency intended to take possession of Crab Island in the Name of his Britannic Majesty. Crab Island is a very fertile little Spot, within sight of St. Croix.

"Sir Ralph Payne offered to lay Four Thousand Guineas that in twelve Months the noble Island of Porto Rico would be given up to the English. May not these Cessions be the Result of the secret Negotiations between the British and Spanish Courts in exchange for Falkland's Island's, that their jealousies of our settling in the southern Hemisphere may be removed?"

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. being St. David's Day, a very elegant Entertainment was given at Hull's, in Honour of their tutelary Saint, by the Officers of his Majesty's Welsh Fusiliers, to their Excellencies the Governor and General, and the Gentlemen of the military Establishment.

Friday last died, at the Family Seat, on Long Island, Mrs. Elizabeth Colden, the Lady of Alexander Colden, Esq; Surveyor-General of this Province, and the second Daughter of Richard Nicolls, Esq; of this City, in the 49th Year of her Age. Her Remains were interred the Evening following, in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard.

Asd Friday Night, Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman, Wife of Edmund Seaman, Esq; Clerk to the General Assembly of this Province, and Daughter of John Zabriske, Esq; of Hackensack, in New Jersey, died at her House in this City, in the 38th Year of her Age.

Saturday last Captain Stafford, in a Sloop belonging to Philadelphia, arrived here from St. Augustine in 15 Days; by whom we learn that the Inhabitants of that Place were under some Apprehensions of a Visit from the Creek Indians; and that they had requested some Succours from a certain Quarter.

Captain Isham, arrived at Philadelphia, from St. Eustatia, in 15 Days, advises, that Captain Lockyear, in the T.S.A. SHIP, so long expected, had been driven off the Coast, and was arrived at Antigua: That a Snow and three Sloops, belonging to and bound for this Port, had put in to St. Eustatia: The Snow is from Port-au-Prince, supposed to be Captain Bailey; One of the Sloops is from Pointe de la, with yellow Sides, supposed to be Captain Beckman; another Sloop is from Coracao, had been out 100 Days, and had her Bowprit; and the third is commanded by Captain Robt, from the Coast of Africa, but lost from some of the Islands.

By Captain Hunt in 12 Days from South-Carolina, we have the following Extract of a Letter from Captain Brath, of this Port, dated Charles Town, Feb. 24, 1774. "This is to acquaint you of my Arrival here last Night, after a most fatiguing Time in Madeira, owing to the Badness of the Weather. I am sorry to inform you of the great Destruction at that Island on the 8th of January last, when eight full of Vessels were lost, viz. A Portuguese Snow, and 5 Men lost. Ditto Schooner, and 9 Men lost. A Swedish Snow, the People all saved. A Liverpool Brig, the People all saved. Ship *Hawke*, Captain McInloch, from London, with 13,000l. Sterling in Specie on board, for the Payment of the Troops in the West Indies,—Ship, Cargo, and 24 Souls perished.

Sloop — Samuel Dickson,—all perished. Brig *Tryon*, of New York, Abraham Saunders,—Captain and 4 Men lost. Sloop *Garland*, of New York, Adam Englar,—all perished. This Vessel and the *Tryon*, had half their outward Cargo on board.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Charles Town (South Carolina) to his Friend in New York. "I am with you truly sorry that our Sons of Liberty have fallen short of their Resolutions respecting the re-exportation of the East India Company's Tea. I fancy they did not recollect that it would be liable to a Seizure, after the 30 Days expired, in order to secure the Duty. It is now sweating in one of the Vaults under our Exchange: And the our People may not have it in their Power to offer it as a burnt Offering; the Proprietors, or Crown may not be advantaged by this snuff; as the Tea, will in a little Time, be worth scarcely any Thing: For I am told that one of the Officers, who lately visited its Abode, declared that there appeared such a great Dampness and wet among the Chests, as must soon ruin it. Whether this wet has been artificially conveyed, Time can only discover."

[Through hurry in printing our last, some of the papers were struck off with the following errata, in the address to Messrs. Byerley and Day, viz.

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Custom House, Entries.  
Inward. Sloop *Catherine*, J. Tanner, from Coracao, New York Packet, J. Hunt, S. Carolina. Dove, A. Scott, N. Carolina. Nancy, P. Stafford, St. Augustine. Lydia, Z. Smith, Guadaloupe.

Outward. Sloop *Sally*, J. Pell; Hester, Lowndes; Lawrence, A. Martin, for St. Croix. Sufanna, J. Robinson, Dominica. Betty, Z. Cooper, Pensacola and New-Orleans. New York Packet, J. Hunt, South-Carolina. Charming Polly, J. T. St. Croix, R. Island.

Cleared. Brig *Charming Peggy*, J. Lawrence; Elliot, J. Pym, to Bilboa. Polly, S. Heathaw, Gibraltar. Sloop *Live Oak*, J. Bohannon, Virginia. Elizabeth, E. Conckling, Piscataqua. Charles Town, W. Whetton, Coracao. Rising Sun, H. Darling, Dorothy, M. Mills, N. Carolina. Fame, Lefcraite, Figueres. Maria, R. Grinnell, Africa. Schooner *Polly*, A. Deane, P. Amboy.

A 3 music is very deservedly esteemed a most pleasing, as well as an elegant accomplishment; and as many young gentlemen are at great pains, and very considerable expence in acquiring a knowledge of the principles as well as practice of so difficult a science; it is presumed the following advertisement will be very agreeable to the public in general, as well as to the lovers of music in particular.

FRENCH FIDDLE-STRINGS, of music without a matter!  
PETER PARACELUS PUFF, sole distributor in North-America, to Monsieur Rigadoon, principal professor of music, to his most Christian Majesty, and original inventor of the musical chords a la Royal; by which, any person entirely ignorant of the principles of music, may, in less than three weeks, play the most difficult tunes upon the violin, with a delicacy and execution equal to Giardini himself; as has been proved by hundreds of grown gentlemen about the court, as well as at Paris; and for which the inventor has obtained his Majesty's royal letters patent, and the Croix de St. Louis!

These astonishing chords, are by the inventor's appointment, (as will appear from a letter sign'd with Monsieur Rigadoon's own hand) to be had, morning, noon, or night, of Mr. Puff only, at his original warehouse, the corner of Dupe Street, in Paris, of ten, twenty, thirty, and forty pillars per set. Mr. Puff gives at the same time, gratis, a bit of the genuine Cremona rosin, with which the chords are now and then to be touched, to preserve their tone; and to convince any persons who may doubt the veracity of the above advertisement, Mr. Puff will play off several new airs, to any gentlemen who will do him the honour of attending at any of the usual hours, at the reasonable price of one dollar per air.

N. B. Beware of counterfeits.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are likewise too seriously implicated with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the *Observer* of last week. Neither can we think it necessary to point out the envious spleen, the false representations, and the illiberal personal abuse of that writer. One insinuation in his piece, it is however, our duty to invalidate. The distinguished author, because being confined to the limits of a new paper-advertisement, we could not enumerate the several particulars under each head, takes it for granted that we have entirely forgotten the "destruction of irregular and defective verbs;" but the public may be assured, that this essential part of an English grammatical education, is particularly attended to.

To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers; and to shew that we are not afraid of observation, which alone can advance us into the confidence of the public; the first Saturday in every month, is fixed on for a day of general, and public examination; so that their parents and friends will have frequent opportunities of knowing whether the scholars are advancing in any branches of useful knowledge; and of discovering whether our undertaking is a work of darkness, or the spring of light and intelligence.

We are, and hope in time to be approved, Devoted servants,  
BYERLEY AND DAY.  
New-York March 9, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IS lately arrived from Germany, where he has been employed as such, in the several smelting and refining works, and particularly those of the Elector of Saxony. He proposes to smelt, separate, and refine, in this, or any of the neighbouring colonies, the above mentioned metals, from any ore delivered to him for that purpose, and promises to save 50 per cent. of the expence usually paid by the Americans, who send their ore to England to be smelted or refined there. But then the works must be erected near a navigable river, and in a part of the country where there is a great plenty of wood for making charcoal. If any gentleman inclines to employ the said AHERS in that capacity, he doubts not his giving full satisfaction respecting his abilities and character. He is determined not to contract for a salary, but a share in the produce of the works, which, if undertaken, will be the first of the kind carried on in North-America, and must prove highly beneficial. For further particulars inquire of himself, at Mr. Samuel Israel's, in Little Dock Street.

730  
TO BE SOLD, BY  
WILLIAM PRINCE,  
At Flushing Landing, on Long Island, near New York.

The following trees and plants, viz.  
ONE hundred and ten large Carolina magnolia flower trees, the finest and most beautiful that grow in America all raised from the seed, in a dry soil, are very apt to live when transplanted, and are from 3 1/2 feet to 4 feet high, price 4s. per tree. 50 large Carolina flower trees, about the thickness of a man's leg, and are about 8 or 9 feet high, to the under part of the top, very straight and thrifty, price 2s. per tree. 30 or 40 large almond trees, that begin to bear as they stand in the nursery, and are very apt to bear, price 1s. 6d. per tree; and 50 fig trees that begin to bear, price 2s. per tree. 2000 white, red, and black currant bushes, price 6d. per plant; a number of goose berry plants of different sorts, price 6d. per plant. Grape vines, viz. the large Lisbon white grapes, white and purple Madeira grapes, price 6d. per plant; 5000 of the following Strawberry vines, the hautboy, the Chili and the large English and American white Strawberries, price 1s. per dozen plants. 1500 white mulberry trees, and 1000 black mulberry trees, price 1s. 6d. per tree, by the small parcel; but they will be sold for less by the quantity.

All sorts of fruit trees, to be sold as usual.  
730

To be sold, at private Sale,  
A Water Lot in Montgomery-Ward, fronted northerly by Water Street, southerly by the east river; easterly by Thomas Henderson, westerly by Isaac Brasher; in breadth, on Water Street, 24 feet 5 inches, rear on the east river, 22 feet 4 inches; being part of lot NO 12, length on both sides 200 feet. Whoever has a mind to purchase said lot, for further particulars, may inquire of John Latham, or Lancaster Building; by whom an indisputable title will be given.

730  
YOUNGS WEED,  
HEREBY acquaints the proprietors of unpaid Tickets in his Lottery, lately drawn at Hackensack, that he is now settling with all these persons who had tickets in the said lottery for sale; and after leaving in each of their hands sufficient to pay the tickets they respectively sold, and receiving the overplus, purposes in about a fortnight from this time, to be at all those places where he himself sold tickets; that the owners of them may receive their money without trouble or difficulty.

New York, 3d  
March, 1774. YOUNGS WEED.  
730



## POETS CORNER.

To the PRINTER.

It is not certainly known here, who was the original author of the curious East-Indian Farce or Opera, lately prepared in England, to be played in America, for the entertainment of the British Colonies. It is generally ascribed to Lord North, at least the finishing and preparing it for exhibition on the American Stage. It is however certain, that many persons, besides his Lordship, had a hand in it; and that it was intended only as a kind of overture, prelude, or introduction to a grand performance—(I don't know whether to call it Comedy or Tragedy) in which the whole British nation were intended to be actors.

We Americans are certainly under prodigious obligations to the great people at home, for honouring us so far by their notice, and laborious schemes for our entertainment!

The parts allotted for Boston, Philadelphia and Charles-Town, have already been acted with great applause, notwithstanding some mistakes in the latter place, owing to inadvertency or want of experience in the American actors; whose faults, however, may pass off without any material disadvantage to the general performance and design.

The part assigned to New-York, we had prepared to act as well as we were able, and hope we should not have fallen behind our sister colonies;—but by some means or other, the piece has not yet been brought upon our stage—After so long a delay, we began to think—that either the design was dropped, or that Providence had interposed to prevent its exhibition, or our having any thing to do in the performance. But by our advice this week, we find, that the subject of our entertainment has proceeded in an indirect course, having, after its arrival on our coast, touched at Antigua, in its way to us; yet that we may shortly expect it—(unless indeed that it should make another excursion in its passage, and come by the way of England) so that it behoves us to be prepared to give it a proper reception. It does not appear that the people at home have furnished it with suitable musical decorations; this it seems they have left to us:—And we in New-York, might have been splendidly provided—by *Poplicola*, if he should have happened to be at home, and at leisure, and on good terms with the muses, and in fit disposition, and inspired with a proper spirit—but since all these circumstances may not concur,—that we may not be wholly destitute, in case of a sudden emergency, I desire you will publish in your Poet's Corner the following

O D E.  
Sung at the Opening of the GRAND INDIA OPERA, performed at BOSTON, 16th December, 1773.

By SIGNORA ROSSI.  
**SWEET all! Sweep all!**  
'Tis Liberty's Call—  
From the Temple her Echoes resound;  
Away to the Port,  
My Votaries reform,  
Oppression's curst Arts to confound,  
**Sweep all! Sweep all!**  
'Tis a glorious Call,  
Let North rage and hector,  
Vain, Statefemen arouse:  
Fear, India's Director!  
The Fall of your House.  
**Sweep all! Sweep all!**  
'Tis our Country's Call,  
Court Factors assemble—  
Believe now, and tremble,  
No H—m—a saves your detestable Drug:  
No longer amuse'd,  
With Passport refus'd,  
Free Flat-Sons and Jet-Sons discharge, ye all  
Away then—away! [Lung.  
To Harbour repair;  
Plunge all in the Sea,  
Their Green and Bohea.  
**Sweep all! Sweep all!**  
'Tis America's Call;  
And Tyrants to chain her may ever despair.

**WILLIAM NEILSON,**  
HATH FOR SALE,

**Hibernia and Mount Hope**  
**PIG IRON,**

REFINED Bar Iron well assorted and warranted good; a few casks of the best Carolina Indigo, Rye Butter in whole and half casks; Bristol Beer in casks, blue and white China Cups and Saucers in small boxes; an assortment of Irish Linens, just come to hand, from 10d. to 5s. per yard; Raisins and Flax in kegs.

**Henry Ustick**

Has for sale, at his gallery, on For Baker's Hill, AN assortment of NAILS; such as sheathing, driving, deck nails, and spikes of all sorts; also 10d. and 30d. nails, all of his own make, and will sell them as low as can be imported—wholesale or retail.

## The English Grammar-School,

It has been thought, that, with the help of a telegraphic system, and a few years' study, it is possible to begin the study of Latin; but this is justly to be determined by the extent of capacity. The undersigned, with great diligence, has endeavored to support a grammar-school in the English and French languages, than is generally allowed; and that the apparent inequality, proceeding from an early neglect in the cultivation of these little studies. He is of opinion, if to perfect a mode of education could be established, that the opening year of the little mind should be attentively watched for, tenderly cherished (when observed), and brought to full growth and vigour by wholesome exercise. If a child be suffered to advance to his seventh year, before he has been accustomed to the exertions of a grammar-school, he will have contracted such an inactive disposition and aversion to learning, as the best masters are but rarely able to remove. On the other hand, if before that time he is sent to learn Latin, inaccessible to young, to arguments on its necessity for advancing himself among men; he spurs at the laborious task, grows disgusted with it, and abhors it all his life, for the fatigue he incurred him.

From an impartial view of these matters, it is presumed, will appear the great utility, if not the absolute necessity of an English grammar-school, where the faculties of children may be improved by exercises more intelligible, consequently more likely to conciliate the youthful inclination; and where they may be taught the principles of grammar in their own language, with a very clear and familiar determination respecting all the grammatical terms.

With this great and important object in view, the undersigned of this school, first solicited the indulgence of the public, and he has since himself, hitherto he hath discharged his duty, to the entire satisfaction of those, who have been pleased to entrust him with the care of their children.

With respect to *Pronunciation*, having an intimate acquaintance with the original formation of the several sounds in our language, he teaches, that, with as much certainty, as others, to strike the different musical sounds on any instrument. And his method of reading, he believes, is governed by a taste corrected and improved by many advantageous circumstances.

But, being determined to render this school as extensively serviceable as possible, inasmuch that the mere English scholar, may be advancing at the same time, in the other useful branches of knowledge, which, however, would make it an undertaking far beyond the power of one man to execute, with a conscientious exactness; he hath engaged the assistance of an excellent *Writing-Master*, who is likewise an able *Mathematician*,—and this school will, therefore, in future, be under the direction of **Thomas Byerley, and Josiah Day.**

Who propose to teach in the following order, The several undermentioned arts and sciences.

**READING**, first with a view to correct all contracted ill habits, and to lessen natural defects, as well as to inculcate the use of the pen.

The names and properties of *Letters*, with their combination into *Syllables* and *Words*.

The properties of *Words*, their relation to, and dependence upon, each other, with their derivation from other languages.

In this part, the manner of the Latin grammar will be observed with those, who speak the English, are intended to be sent to the Latin grammar-school.

The proper disposition of words in *Sentences*. In every part of the school will be accustomed to furnish reasons for every thing he learns, and to put all into immediate practice; but especially in the last part, he will be taught the doctrine of *Punctuation*, after the manner of the present *Bishop of Oxford*, with the use of the *Capitals* and *Mark*.

The elements of *Composition*, as far as they regard the ordinary purposes of life; including the use of the *Ellipsis* and of *Transposition*, instructions to avoid *Tautology*, and a mean or improper style; with some general instructions for the attaining of a pure and elegant style.

The useful and ornamental art of *Letter-Writing* will be attended to, in all its complicated branches, and the custom of the best academical in England, which frequently resolve their schools into several corresponding societies, will be adopted for that purpose.

A proper and elegant reading of the *English Classics*, with regard to *Emphasis*, *Gesture*, and a just *Modulation* of the voice, to express the various passions and humours, which occur in our best authors.

**WRITING**, In all the useful and ornamental hands.

**ARITHMETIC**, Vulgar, decimal, and logarithmical.

Book-keeping after the *Italian method*, and the custom of the most regular counting-houses.

*Geometry*, Measurement of superficies and solids. Gauging, with the use of the sliding rule, plain scale, and sector.

*Trigonometry*, plain and spherical; with its application to *Astronomy* and *Longimetry*.

*Surveying*, *Navigation*, in its several kinds: *Gunners*, *Fortification*, *Optics*, *Refraction*, *Cosmography*, and *Geography*, in its several branches.

*Dialling* and *Projection* of the Sphere. Principles of *Astronomy* and *Natural Philosophy*. The use of the *Globe*.

*Algebra* and *Fluxions*, or the *New Geometry*, by which the young *Philosopher* may be enabled to investigate the higher and more abstruse parts of the *Newtonian Method*; such as the maxima and minima of quantities; the quadrature of curves, and curve line spaces; the calculus of fluxes; the centers of gravity and percussion; the laws of motion, and gravitation of bodies; projectiles; and central forces, from which are deduced the elements of the *Planetary motions*. Theory of *Pendulums*, and vibrating chords, and others of the more refined parts of the *Physico-Mathematical Method*.

The first Saturday in every month, will be a day of general and public examination, where every person inclined to think favorably of this plan, it is hoped, may be confirmed in his opinion; that any gentleman talking in the school hours, any day, may be informed of the decorum, economy, and mode of instruction.

Children from the country will be received, and lodged in a house of credit, where care shall be taken, that the best example be set before them, and proper provision made for their education, and will, if desired, provide for their masters.

in the polite accomplishments of *Dancing* and *Musick*.

**THE TOWN** are, that a public entertainment, and a philosophical museum, shall be established, and that every one of this plan, shall be faithfully carried into execution, and be left to the subscription of the Public.

Devoted servants,  
**THOMAS BYERLEY.**  
**JOSIAH DAY.**

**WANTED**, at May street, a house of a reasonable rent, where a commodious school room may be made.

**TO BE SOLD**, On reasonable TERMS.

THREE Yards to come from the north of September next, of a half of the Farm of *Dean Farm*, with Four Thousand Acres of Land, and Dwelling House, Kitchen and Cellars, Store, Smith and Carpenter's Shop; four Stables, a Barn, and many other buildings, and a good mill, with two Mills, during the Life, the Org, or Iron Mine on the Spot, without Cartage, and will be sold for two Shillings per Ton; the Distance to Navigation, five Miles; Water in great Plenty the depth of the Soil, on these Considerations, it is believed, by capable Judges, that the Farm, and Cattle, can be made at the said Farm, and brought in a Market, cheaper than any other in America; The Expense of Cartage and Freight being but little; for Ton, to New-York and Albany, to Boston and Philadelphia, Twenty-two Shillings. With the said Lease will be sold a new Pair of Bellows, the Utensils, Moulds, Pottery, Colliery, Mill, and Smith and Carpenter's Tools, Horse, Oxen, Waggon, and other Circumstances, are the Occasion of the Sale. Whoever therefore it may suit, may have a very advantageous Bargain. For Particulars inquire of Mr. John Morgan, Merchant, New-York, or the Subscribers, at the said Farm.

**JOHN GRIFFITH, Junr.**

**Pursuant to an order of the**

Honorable Daniel Horsmanden and Thomas Jones, Masters and of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Stephen Seagrave, a bankrupt debtor, to show cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the chief Justice's chambers in South-Street, on Thursday the 17th day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the estate of the said insolvent, should not be made to James Riker, Esq; and Peter Van Rans, and he be thereupon discharged, according to the directions of the several acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, with respect to the relief of insolvent debtors; he the said insolvent, and the rest of the petitioners having taken the oath and complied with the directions in the said act prescribed.

1st March, 1774.

**IRISH LINENS,**

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Calliebes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Taboretts, Mozzens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by

**JOHN WOODWARD,**

At his STORE, near the Fly Market, Who has also for Sale a Quantity of the best

**NEW YORK RUM.**

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Honorable Ebenezer Silliman, Esq; Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the district of Fairfield, County of Fairfield, in the State of New-York, late of Fairfield, in Fairfield County, deceased, represented in

Hereby certify the contents of the will of said deceased, that we will meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Rowland, in said Fairfield on the third Wednesday in the several months of February, March, April, and May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on said days, for the reception and the consummation of the several claims of said estate.

**NATHAN BULKLEY, Comf.**

**EBENEZER BANKS**

**To all Persons interested in**

**the Lands hereafter mentioned.**

**WHEREAS Francis Lovelace,**

Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, anno domini, 1688, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three pieces, of which the greatest is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds of the said government upon the main, and the westernmost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Bell's purchase, having to the south the second, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said tract, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent, in whose possession then it was, and his title thereto sufficiently proved, both at several courts of sessions, as also at the general court of assizes; for a confirmation, therefore unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns forever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

**AND WHEREAS** Caleb Heathcote, Esq; after he had been seated in the office of the said tract of the lands contained in the commission of the said three pieces, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the said John Richbell, in possession and enjoyment of the same, he the said Caleb Heathcote, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns forever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

**AND WHEREAS** his line Mamaroneck river, the third, by letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date at the Fort, on the 1st day of March, in the Twentieth year of his

reign, anno domini, 1701, Did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns forever, ALL his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said tract or parcel of land, in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of West Chester, Beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the easternmost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree or a great rock, being the westernmost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the easternmost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him, belonging, by virtue of his deed and conveyance, parts of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said Province, and the right of the said John Richbell, therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

**AND WHEREAS** William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of West Chester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home land where the said Penoyers then lived, two poplars laid out by said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. **AND** William Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right of 3333 of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one-twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that joins or runs between the said neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Penoyer lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles westerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the neck aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north, and by the said country road on the south, or how otherwise the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one-twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

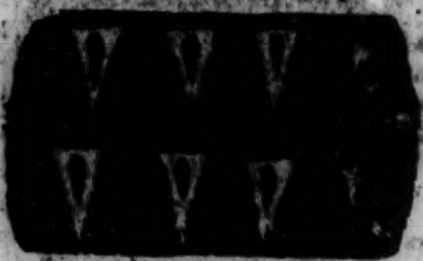
**AND WHEREAS** the said Caleb Heathcote died seized of a certain tract of land in Harrison's purchase, in the said county of West Chester, now in the possession of Coemad Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chestnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's, to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of Beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty-three rods. **AND WHEREAS** the said subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time; or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partitioning lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partitioning lands in order thereto,' passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, 'An act to continue an act, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partitioning lands in order thereto,' passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, 'An act to continue an act, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partitioning lands in order thereto,' passed the 8th day of January, 1762. 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**LOTS**  
Fronting Great George-Street,  
To be Let, on Long Leases;  
Angels of the Palace.

**ROBERT NICHOLSON,**  
TAYLOR and HATB. MAKER,  
FRON LONDON.

**BEGS leave to acquaint the**  
Public, that he has just received from the  
Messrs. Messing, London, and other places, a  
large assortment of new made, and  
second hand, of all sorts of  
clothing, as well as of all  
kinds of hats, and  
other articles, which he  
will sell at a very  
reasonable price.



**John Siemon,**  
FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET,  
Opposite Mr. Holt's Printing Office;  
Has for SALE,

**A General and complete as-**  
sortment, of new fashioned muffs  
and tippets, cravats, black stockings, &c. &c.  
He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's  
caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for  
travelling, and shipping.  
He also trims Ladies' robes, and riding dresses, and  
facco and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.  
HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,  
A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippets;  
and the very best black marble and marble  
dishes, &c. for exportation; and gives the highest price  
for water-witches, ground squirrel, mole, and white  
weasel skins.

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,**  
**PIER DITTO,**  
**SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,**  
With and without Drawers,  
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.

**A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**PICTURES and PRINTS,**  
**A LARGE COLLECTION OF**  
**M A P S,**

**A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,**  
**OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,**  
**DISSECTED MAPS, in Boxes,**  
Is just come to hand,  
FOR THE SHIP-DOCK, CHURCHMAN, &c.  
AND THE REFORMED, CAPT. MILLER,  
FRON LONDON.

**AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT**  
**JOHN MORTON'S**  
**STORE,**

**ON HUNTER'S-QUAY,**  
**AND LIKEWISE, A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF**  
**EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,**  
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,  
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODE-  
RATE TERMS.

**FOR CASH or THE USUAL CREDIT.**

**Men's, youth's, and boy's**  
beaver, cat and fox hats; German fags, wo-  
men's British fags; long and short pipes, a neat  
assortment of shoes, knee and buckles, gilt and  
plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks,  
cutting knives, blades, pen and pencil knives, plates  
and basins; 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. nails,  
shot and fiske balls, &c. &c. &c.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,**  
THAT THE  
**UNIVERSAL STORE**  
**GERARDUS DUTCHINCK,**

LOOKING GLASS and MIRROR FOR  
removed to the Dwelling House,  
A new but one from the Old one,  
newly painted by the Old one, having  
the original design of the Old one, and  
Dutchman's, from the back of his  
dwelling house, in Little Dock Street, between the  
windows, Dutchman's and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker  
being one and the same from, standing back from  
front to front.

**A large Assortment of GOODS,**  
Such as have not been imported to this city before,  
Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.  
**Looking Glasses, and Sconces, Dref-**  
**ing Glasses,**

**Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,**  
Particular capital prints, which cost for engraving  
from one to three hundred guineas.

**China and cut white Flint Glafs,**  
A large and beautiful assortment.

**A large Assortment of Drugs,**  
With every article connected therewith;

**And also in these sundry branches, as**  
**PAINTERS and LINNERS-COLOURS,**  
**DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,**

**WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,**  
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.

**FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES,**  
**JEWELLERS STONES, &c.**

**HATTERS TRIMMINGS,**  
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.

**London and hard Metal FEWTER,**  
**SHEET LEAD**

**Ditto Brass** } In Boxes,  
**Ditto Copper** } Rolls and  
**Ditto Tin** } Bundles,  
**Ditto Iron**

**STEEL of different Sizes and Marks,**  
**NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.**

**WRITING PAPER of all Sizes,**  
Also, an Assortment of

**Paper Hangings, and Carpeting,**  
**DISTILLERS ARTICLES,**

**SPICERY—SNUFF,**  
And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores,

and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will  
dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

**Nesbitt Deane,**

**H A T S,**

**MANUFACTURED by the**

Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House,  
opposite the New-New-York) to exceed in fine-  
ness, cut, colour, and cock; And by a method  
peculiar to himself, to save time, and prevent the  
fear of the head damaging the crown; Encour-  
agement to those who buy to sell again. He im-  
press with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of  
the many favours, and honours conferred on him,  
does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have fa-  
voured him with their custom, and interest, his  
most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at  
the same time, that by all possible means, he will  
ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his func-  
tion, with faithfulness, to all mankind.

To prevent the great and unnecessary Ex-  
pence bestowed on repairing

**WATCHES,**

**THE Advertiser undertakes**

to clean them at 2s. each, plates at 1s. 6s.  
2d. best manufacturing, enamelled dial plates, fitted  
complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing  
at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep  
them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal  
cases, beautifully gilt and covered with thyme,  
&c. some very low priced; Also a neat dial.

At Watches fully valued, for those who are about  
to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London ma-  
nufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf,  
New-York.

**Richard Norris,**

**STAY MAKER, FRON LONDON,**

THAT he has just received from the  
Messrs. Messing, London, and other places, a  
large assortment of new made, and  
second hand, of all sorts of  
clothing, as well as of all  
kinds of hats, and  
other articles, which he  
will sell at a very  
reasonable price.

**FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,**

**HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-**  
**STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following**  
**GOODS, viz.**

**BROAD CLOTHS of** Calcutta, damasks,  
and cambrics,  
Chains of all sorts,  
Striped holland,  
and cotton,  
Fustians, drawboys,  
Marshall quilting,  
Dutch cord,  
Velvets,  
Hosiery of all sorts.

**HOSE, SHOES in** small trunks.

**A VARIETY OF** India Goods, viz.  
Taffeties, Persians,  
Damasks, muslins,  
Paduatoys, satins,  
Amoyens, middie and  
peelongs.

**Printed calicoes and** cottons,  
Mottos of various sorts,  
Cambricks, lawns,  
Dowls, galles, tan-  
dems,  
Plattins royal,  
Fitch lawns,  
White and black gauze,  
Gauze handkerchiefs,  
and aprons,  
Mittens.

**LOOKING GLASSES,**  
Felt and calico hats.

**GUN POWDER in half** barrels and quarter  
casks.

**REDDOWN for winter COVERLIDS,**  
**JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.**

**WRITING PAPER,**  
Men's and women's  
gloves.

**Power of all sorts.**

**PAINT, and paint** brushes.

**Silk handkerchiefs,** stockings and gloves,  
Sewing silk,  
Threads and pins,  
Tannies, durants, and  
cambrics,  
Shallocks, prunellas,  
and crapes.

**ABEEL and BYVANCK,**

**Near COENTERS-MARKET, Albany Dock,**

**Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably,**  
**A large Assortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; also,**  
**The following—Holland, goods, &c.**

**A L U M I N U M** Albany pet.  
Brimstone  
Copperas  
Chalk  
Sawed iron  
Best refined ditto  
Bloomery do.  
German steel  
London TC do.  
Ditto do.  
Hoop iron  
Bristol pots  
Newest do.  
New-England do.  
New-York do.  
Iron tea kettles  
Steel pans  
Skillets  
Dogs  
Wagon and cow-boxes  
Griddles  
And iron  
Pouder  
Shoes  
Bar lead  
Anvils  
Vices  
Beck tongs  
Hammers  
Sledges  
Mill and X cut saws

**Scale beams, large and** small  
Frying pans  
Flax hatchels, best sort  
Teakettles  
Very large and small  
flates  
Waffle irons  
Garden shears  
Mill saws in sets  
Spinnels  
Corn fans  
Straw knives  
Twines  
Fiddler and bridges  
Quills  
Scaling wax  
India pencils  
White wash brushes  
Heards do.  
Shoes do.  
Weavers do.  
Houffs do.  
Bounders  
Powder blue  
Neutremburgh salve  
Harden oil  
Oil flint



